In the first paper cited Mr. Taylor outlines the manner in which he finds the Cassilis geocol to affect temperature distribution, rainfall distribution, and even the movements of HIGHS and LOWS. The map of isotherms shows that these tend to form a saddle at the geocol, which is not unlike the saddle in the isohypses; similarly there is a saddle in the isohyets at the geocol; again the geocol forms a great breach in the mountainous barrier of the Blue Mountains—New England massif, a breach toward and through which HIGHS sometimes are guided by the Blue Mountains. Such a HIGH has a Southerly Burster associated with it (pp. 523–526, and his plates xlv–xlviii.) The Cassilis geocol seems also to have served as a gateway for the eastward migration of plant forms which are otherwise confined to the western side of the divide.

The study of topographic influence on weather and climate which Mr. Taylor has carried through for eastern Australia, notably for New South Wales, suggests interesting relations which might well form the subject of some studies by a college or other student of the weather of the United States. Perhaps such a study seems too detailed for the American; but such detailed knowledge is just what the actual or prospective resident of any place needs and demands of those to whom he should turn for information.—C. A., jr.

A CYCLONE IN PERSPECTIVE.

Since 1907 Mr. Merton Leonard Fuller, Local Forecaster at the Weather Bureau office in Peoria, Ill., has been using a very graphic representation of a cyclone passing over the United States, to help his classes in meteorology gain a livelier idea of the processes of our weather. This perspective view he has recently published privately elsewhere,[1] and now permits us to reproduce in the accompanying figure for the benefit of others who also may find the device useful in teaching.

The storm represented here is one that moved from southern California northeastward across Nebraska to the valley of the St. Lawrence River between December 4 and 6, 1906. (See this REVIEW, December, 1906, Chart III, track III.) While the diagram does not show the track, but represents horizontal and vertical conditions as they probably appeared at 8 a. m., December 5, 1906, the course would have appeared as a slightly curved line from about where stands the "F" of "Pacific" to the center of the isobar of 29.6 inches as shown. Of course, every reader of the figure will always bear in mind that the vertical scale is greatly exaggerated and that the storm is very much thinner than as here shown.

[1] *Barber, F. D., & others.* First course in general science. New York, 1916. 8°. p. 263, figure 188.

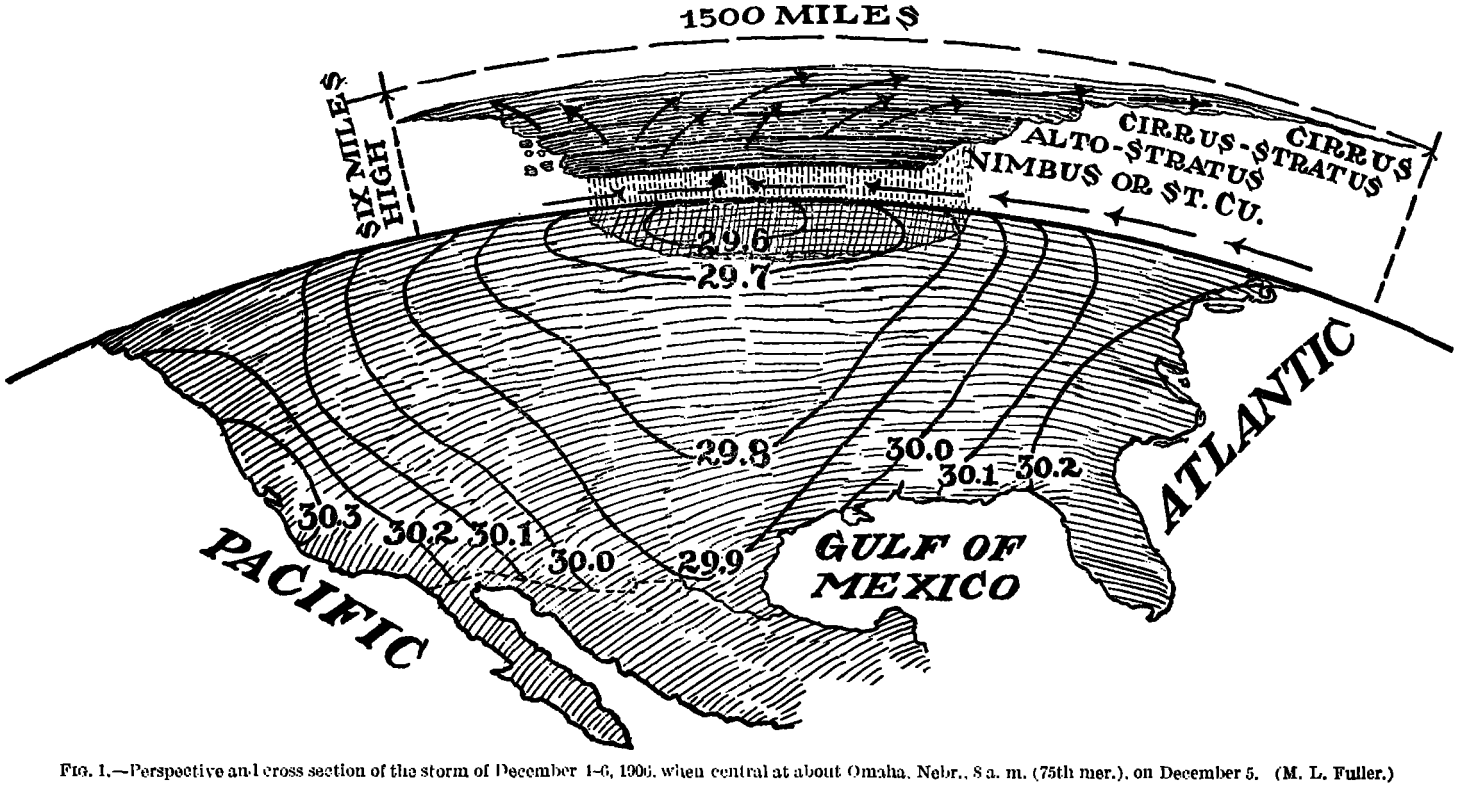

FIG. 1.—Perspective and cross section of the storm of December 4–6, 1906, when central at about Omaha, Nebr., 8 a. m. (75th mer.), on December 5. (M. L. Fuller.)